The Cimes.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEL L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY JANUARY 22, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Acca Temple, N. M. S., Masonic Temple Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall Marshall Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall Section No. 2, Endowment Rank, K. of P., 115 North Twentieth Street. Roane Lodge, I. O. O. F., Corcoran Hall. Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall. Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.

Hall.
Virginia Lodge, K. of H., Concordia Hall, Old Dominion Lodge, Golden Chaia, Laube's Hall.
Virginia Conclave, I. O. H., Eagle Hall. A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull Streets.
Virginia Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall, Belvidere Council, R. A., Gatewood's Hall.
Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D. Careley, Constant Council, R. A., Gatewood's Hall.

Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall. iberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druid's Hall.

Hall.

Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.

Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's Hall.
Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.

Howard's Grove Lodge, I. O. G. T., Good Templars' Hall.

St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twentysixth and Grace Streets.

Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder Hall.

LOVING UNWISELY, BUT WELL.

The Dispatch's first love is its last love. It has the virtue of constancy, and possibly many other virtues that it does not fall within the scope of this article to mention. But years ago Senator David B. Hill won its youthful affections when in their first bloom, and though some others of his victims have proved fickle and even inconstant, the Dispatch's heart "has ever remained true to Poll." We don't mean that Senator Hill is a Poli | foreign capital by \$330,000,000, and we insure enough, but then we have to call him Poll for the time being in order to get in our poetry. The simile does not suit us perfectly, but it is happy perhaps as that of one of the Richmond College factions when they made Patrick Henry serve their purpose by exclaiming in one of those bursts of eloquence for which he was so noted: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of taunts and insults of anti-Boatwrights?"

But to return. Age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite tenderness of the Dispatch's affection for him who stole its first love. He is something of a battered old beau, it is true, but to the Dispatch he is fresh young Davy still. He has had his ups and downs, and does not turn his pirouettes as gracefully as he did, but the Dispatch is blind to all such defects. He won its affections when they were fresh; its eye still sees him in his adolescent bloom alone, and, if we may be pardoned for dropping into peotry again, "with all his faults it loves him

Creditable to the Dispatch as its constancy is, we had hardly expected that its affection for the beloved one would lead it into undertaking to prove that Senator Hill is not a free silver man in the sense in which that expression is now understood. But the Dispatch "laid itself out" on Sunday to show that when Senator Hill advocates free coinage he means that the silver dollar shall have silver enough in it to make it worth as much as the gold dollar. We wish that we could think that this was so-it is preposterous to try to-but we don't know what Senator Hill may think in his inmost soul to be best for the United States, we are only dealing with what we are satisfied he proposes to advocate, which has less reference perhaps to what is best for the United States than to what is best for Senator David B. Hill.

In his letter to Mr. Howell, published a few days back, he says: "We should be for free coinage under an international agreement, if it is possible to procure one, and for which every exertion should be made, and if not possible, then for independent blmetallism." This letter was

written July 13, 1893. It was published last Thursday in all the papers of the United States, accompanied by a statement that it was published with Senator Hill's consentnever forget that fact. It is, therefore, Senator Hill's confession of faith, and it is an unqualified declaration that he is in favor of this country adopting the policy of the free coinage of silver by itself, if it cannot get other countries to

join with it. At what ratio, then, between gold and silver would Senator Hill have this country to embark on the policy of free coinage of silver? He shall answer that question himself. In an elaborate and carefully prepared written speech, which he read to the Senate on the 25th day of August. 1893, he said (Congressional Record of that date, page 647):

"I do not propose to discuss to any extent the matter of ratios, because I do not regard that the time has arrived for its serious consideration. When the policy of bimetallism shall have been definitely settled, then the opportunity will be ripe for the opening up of that subect. There have always been conflicting views in regard to the proper ratio great money metals, and, in my opinion, it is untimely to invite such differences at a period when it is not the precise ratio which is at stake, but when the whole theory of bimetallism is assailed and is struggling for existence. I beg to differ with those good friends who seem to regard the question of ratio as one of the highest importance. I esteem it of the least consequence of any of the questions which are incident to the monetary problem. If the existing ratio is to be changed at all, the feasibility of which at the present time is of great doubt, it should not be enlarged, but diminished, and put at 15 1-2, so as to correspond and put at 15 1-2, so as to correspond with the ratio under which the silver

pieces of the countries composing the Latin Union were coined." This, then, is Mr. Hill's platform. He would have this country adopt the policy of free coinage of silver, independently and alone, just as soon as it becomes apparent that the other civilized nations will not join her, and, instead of putting more silver into the dollar, as the Dispatch would have us believe to be his policy, he would take some of the silver out of the present dollar and make it even more debased than it now is.

There is a sense, however, in which Mr. Hill may be said to demand that the silver in a 15 1-2 to 1 dollar shall be of equal value with the gold dollar, and and that is upon a theory that the Dispatch itself has many times contended for, if we have understood its utterances aright. It is the Populist idea that when a legal tender power is given to a silver dollar it will be worth as much as a gold dollar, without regard to the actual value of the silver in the coin.

Senator Hill believes in this doctrine of the Populists, as we have always understood the Dispatch to do, also. Certainly Senator Hill does. In the speech from which we have already quoted he said: "It is not the quantity of sliver in a silver coin that absolutely determines its value—It is the legal tender quality which

is given it by law." And now we have Senator Hill's theory of money complete. Coin all the silver in the world at a ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, and make the silver dollars legal tender for debt, and this legal tender quality imparted to it by law will give it the value which the metal in it lacks. There is the Populist platform, and there is the platform upon which Senator Hill expects the South and the silver States to make him the next Democratic nominee for the

IT WILL CERTAINLY RUIN US IN TIME. A day or so back we pointed out how

Europe's apprehension that we are going to change our dollar to a silver dollar, worth only fifty cents, had caused it to force us to redeem in gold some \$160,000,-900 of our securities held there, within the twelve months ending December 31, 1894. The New York Journal of Commerce has made an examination of the state of our account with foreign countries for five years before the Sherman law was passed and for the period since it was passed, and we don't think we can do anything more satisfactory to our readers than to surrender a considerable portion of our editorial space to its article, premising with the remark that it shows conclusively that in the five years prior to the passage of the Sherman law (July 14, 1890), we increased our borrowings of creased our stock of gold by \$150,000,000. while in the four and a half years sinc the passage of the Sherman law Europhas forced us to redeem in gold \$331,600, 600 of our obligations held abroad, she has drawn from us all the \$30,000,000 of the gold which our mines annually yielded, about \$135,000,000, and she has drawn, esides, on our old and accumulated stock of that metal to the extent of at least \$30,000,000 more. Every one should read the Journal of Commerce's article, which

When the silver act of July 14, 1800, was passed, we had outstanding about 300 millions of standard silver dollars. That circulation had been arbitrarily coined under the various compulsions applied by the silver faction in politics. arge majority of the people had distinctly disfavored the coinage; but, as the country was supposed to hold a stock of about 630 millions of gold, the policy had not then become an element of really pro-nounced distrust. When the Sherman act was passed authorizing the purchase of 4,000,000 ounces per month, positive distrust immediately set in. For a time our own people were disposed to put some restraint upon their missivings; but Eu-rope, from the beginning, construed the new law as fraught with the utmost danth at home and abroad the distrust has steadily increased since the Sherman notes came into circulation; and, although the authorization to purchase silver was repealed in 1893, there is no confidence among European investors and financiers that free colnage may not ultimately gain the ascendancy. We propose to estimate, so far as statistical data may permit, the extent to which this foreign distrust has affected the status of our credit among European investors-a matter of debtedness is variously estimated at from parison of our trade and gold movements in connection with other nations, before and after the enactment of the Sherman law, will enable us to reach approximate ly accurate conclusions on that question. First, then, we present the following figures, showing the imports and exports of the United States of merchandise (in-cluding silver) and of gold coin and bullion, for the five fiscal years ending June 30, 1890, or up to two weeks before the

Fiscal	Merch	ndiso	Gold.
year 1885-6 1586-7 1887;8 1888-9	Exports, \$709,000,000 742,500,000 724,000,000	77 (177)	Net exp'ts \$22,200,000 *33,200,000 *25,600,000

Five yrs.\$3,847,300,000 \$3,676,300,000 \$17,300,000

· Net imports. These facts show that, for the combined five years preceding the operation of the Sherman law, the exports of mer-chandise exceeded the like kind of imports by \$188,300,000. For the same period the was an export of gold in excess of ports of that metal amounting to \$17,300,-009, which reduces our creditor balance to \$171,000,000. It is very generally conceded that our remittances to Europe, for in-terest and dividends upon obligations held there, amount to about \$100,000,000. For the five years under review therefore, we must have paid Europe on that ac-count some \$500,000,000. Towards paying that debt the foregoing balance of \$171 .-000,000 would be available, and the remaining \$329,000,000, it is to be assumed. was settled through the transfer of new evidences of debt, such as bonds, stocks, mortgages and other obligations. That mortgages and other obligations. That is a fair expression of our credit status abroad up to the time when the silver craze took on its wider and wilder phase in 1890. It is worthy of note, also, that the net withdrawals of gold from this country during this period averaged only \$3.50,000 per annum; which, deducted from our home production enabled re-

from our home production, enabled us to augment our stock of the metal at the rate of \$30,000,000 per year, or to the extent

of \$150,000,000 for the five years.

Let the other side of the picture be now

viewed. The following statement shows, in the same form as above, the merchandise and gold movements for the four and a half years from July 1, 1890, to December 31, 1894—the period covered by the -Merchandise -
 year
 Exports
 Imports
 Net exp'ts

 1890-1
 \$ 907,100,000
 \$862,900,000
 \$68,100,000

 1891-2
 1,063,100,000
 \$47,400,000
 500,000

 1892-3
 888,400,000
 \$90,900,000
 \$7,500,000

 1833-4
 942,600,000
 668,100,000
 4,600,000

ing Dec. 31, '94.. 427,960,000 342,700,000 21,800,000

\$1,229,100,000 \$3,630,700,000 \$182,500,000 For this period we have an excess of merchandise exports over imports aggregating £38,400,000, or at the average rate of \$133,000,000 per year; which is \$96,000,000 in excess of the average surplus over imports for the five years ending June 30, 1890. This, at first sight, would seem to be a magnificent balance of our forbe a magnificent balance of the days of transactions and calculated to augment our stock of the nobler metal. But the facts show that, under this move-ment, the gold account went against us to the extent of \$182,500,000, that being our net export of the metal for the four and a half years, or at the rate of \$40,500,000 per anyment which is leavedly in excess of per annum; which is largely in excess of our concurrent home production, and has, therefore, involved a reduction of about \$30,000,000 in our stock of the metal, and a much larger decline in our gold money; whilst, for the five years proceding 1890, as above shown, we increased our stock by \$150,000,000. This affords a new and triking illustration of the sure force of the Gresham law-that an inferior cur-

From the foregoing figures, it appears that within the last four and a half years we have devoted \$598,400,000 of merchandise and net shipments of \$182,500,000 of gold, in all \$780,900,000, to the liquidation of foreign indebtedness other than that ecruing from the imports of merchan-iise On the rule that 190 millions per carum is required for interest and divideno payments, \$450,000,000 of the above sum has been devoted to that purpose, leaving a balance of \$330,900,000; which is turn of securities and the liquidation of

"ie Sherman act, we were enabled to increase our barrowings of foreign capital b; \$330,000,000 and to augment our stock of gold by \$150,000,000; under that act we have been compelled to pay off \$331,000,000 of our European loans and have exported all our production of gold and \$30,990,000 cut of cur accumulated supply. These are facts that have no little to do with the depression from which the country has been and still is suffering. Nor can we flatter ourselves that we have as yet pail the full penalty of our silver sins. We can have no sufficient reason for ex-pecting a discontinuance of these adverse currents of investment and of gold until some conclusive assurance has been given that the American people will tolrate no further increase of any kind of silver currency; and beyond that there must be no delay in recalling, in some considerable measure, our past commit-ments to the depreciated metal.

TRIAL OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS,

The Elections Committee of the House of Representatives has now under consideration a bill which has been introduced by Mr. McCall, one of the Kepublican members from Massachusetts, providing that contests for seats in Congress shall be made before the district courts of the United States. The contestant is to give the other party a written notice, that is filed in the clerk's office of the court, and the contestee is to make writteen answer to it. The evidence is then to be taken in written depositions, as now, and the judge is to decide the cause on the record thus made. The decision of the judge is to entitle the party in whose favor it is given to a seat in Congress, but the body itself is reserved power to examine the record and the evidence upon which the judge made his decision, and to reverse that decision, and seat the other party, if it shall so determine.

This system has been in use in England for more than a quarter of a century, and it gives perfect satisfaction there. of a committee of Parliament trying the case would meet with no favor whatever.

We have for a long time thought that such a bill as this should become the law. Elections committees always represent the majority of the House, and they consequently make decisions in contested elections cases that will seat their own partisans, without much regard to the merits of the controversy. Mr. McCall, the patron of this bill, says that out of nfty men who have been unseated during the past ten years, not one has belonged to the majority of the House of Representatives. This is, of course, a mere travesty of justice.

The bill ought to become a law, whereupon contested election cases would be judicially tried, as all other cases before the courts are, and a decision given in accordance with the law and the facts.

The final right of determining who shall constitute its membership is, of course an inherent one, that no legislative body will think of parting with. But, as the courts can be relied upon to try contested elections cases fairly, the House would not reverse their decisions in one case in a thousand. We are not positively informed upon the question, but it is our impression that the House of Commons has never in a single instance reversed the decision of the court in a contested election case, though the law has reserved it full power and authority to do so.

MR. HOBSON'S CONFERENCE.

The meeting called by Chairman Haskirs Hobson, of the Populist State Committee to take place here to-day, to consider the question of election reforms in Virginia, has been postponed. It was recently stated that General Mahone had accepted an invitation to attend this meeting. A special sent from here Saturday night, however, gives the information that the chairman of the Republican State Committee had that day telegraphed a friend in Richmond that it would not be possible for him to attend Mr. Hobsen's conference. This gathering was not postponed, however, on account of the General's inability to be present and participate in its deliberations.

The real reason for deferring the time of this meeting is probably due to the fact that the Prohibitionist State Committee will assemble at Norfolk Thursday to elect a chairman and perfect the

organization of that party. General Mahone may possibly be interested in securing better election methods for this State, but if he is that fact is not preventing him from using every effort to lobby through Congress a proposition for Congress to purchase his Washington lot for the Government Printing Office.

The ex-Senator may have peculiar and personal reasons of his own for now desiring fair and square elections in this State which find no sort of sympathy with the real friends of genuine reformation. It is not likely that General Mahone will ever worry himself about this subject, and nothing would more certainly damn, in the estimation of the public, any movement for honest elections than for General Mahone to be a party to it. Mephistopheles could not, in his characteristic dress, be an acceptable adviser where sincerity and respect for the rights of others were the subject of consideration.

MORGANFIELD'S LEGAL STRUGGLES. Merganfield, alias Morgan, the man charged with being the ring-leader of the Aquia creek train robbers, is now in ja'l at Fredericksburg. The prisoner made a desperace fight against being

turned over to the Virginia authorities, but all without avail. His able Cincinna i counsel resorted to every possible means within the limits of the law to prevent Morganfield's extradition. The struggle, though prolonged, and in many of its details picturesque, could not defeat the ends of justice. The prisoner was hurried out of the Queen City Saturday ar a committed to the fail at Frederic'sburg, where he will remain until his trial comes off.

Taken all in all, this train robbery case has been one of the most remarkable of ics kind known in the South, if not in this country

Searcey, who was captured at Cumberland, Md., soon after the robbery, made a full confession to the detectives. He implicated Morganfield as the ring-leader and the man who inspired the plot to attack the train. Subsequently Searcey identified a picture of Morganfield as that man. Both men are now behind the bars in the Fredericksburg jail, where they will be securely kept until their cases are disposed of by the courts.

With a full knowledge of the penalty of the Virginia law for train wrecking, it is not surprising that, charged with such a crime, the man arrested in Cincinnati should have made such a desperate fight against being extradited.

MR, DANA MIXED THE PICTURES.

It isn't often that the New York Sun is caught napping, but that brilliant journal made an ugly break in its issue of Friday last, Mr. Dana's paper on that day painted the picture of Faure, the famous tandone, for that of the newly elected President of the French Republic. The Sun now tries to palliate the effect of its blunder by declaring that the baritone was almost, if not quite, as dis-

to its metropolitan critic.

FUSION STUBBORNNESS.

The Fusionists in the North Carolina Senate refused to adopt a resolution proposing that the Legislature should adjourn on General Lee's birthday, the day following. This was certainly a very remarkable step for the Legislature of a southern State to take.

One would have thought that even a Fusionist Legislature of a State like North Carolina, which furnished so many splendid soldiers to the Confederate army, would have honored the memory of such a man as Robert E. Lee. It is hard to tell, though, what will be the outgrowth of such an unnatural political affiliation as that witnessed between the two elemeats in the Old North State.

We wender what explanation the alleged Der-ceratic members of the Fusion party can make to their constituents for refusing to honor the anniversary of the bir h of one of the most heroic soldiers and Christians this age has produced?

As an illustration of the late Senator Vance's grim humor, Senator Bate says that soon after the former lost the sight of one of his eyes he remarked to the

"Misfortunes have their blessings, for surely no man can now deny that I have an eye single to the interests of my con-

Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has out-Tillmaned Tillman. He proposed to establish "home saloons," at which will be sold a new drink. The concoction has the color and taste of beer, but is non-alcoholic.

It is to be regretted that John Burns, the English labor agitator, did not see fit to relate his triumphant fistic encounter with a New York policeman until after he had crossed the waters. The Lexow Committee could have used him.

Ex-Silver-Tongued Breckinridge is prostrated with chagrin over the dismal failure of his lecturing venture. It served to convince him that even an eloquent tongue does not overbalance a besmirened reputation.

The Philadelphia courts will soon be called upon to decide whether wedding presents belong to the bride or groom. The modus vivendi of ill-mated couples presents many knotty questions.

The crop of Parkhurst reformers is most abundant. It is strange how many people are willing to "do good" when their attention has been called to it.

Senator Hill's aspirations have undergone a radical change since the fateful Ides of November, Ward McAllister had better look to his laurels.

With Bill Cook and the Daltons in the toils, the Pullman porter is enjoying a monopoly in the highway robbery busi-

business in Brooklyn has fallen off twenty per cent, as a result of the trolley-car omnipresent Hawalian question

It is asserted that the undertaking

seems to be a pass-key to the traditional padlock on the Presidential mouth. A bill has been introduced in the Mis-

hat nuisance. Next. Addicks' gas in the Delaward Legislature seems to have staying qualities. Higgins may die of asphyxiation jet.

souri Legislature abating the high/sheatre

The Republicans of Philadelphia question the eligibility of ex-Governor Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Mayor,

The Kentucky "Colonels," it is said, will not oppose the proposition to increase the tax on beer.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: When the Brooklyn trolley men prove that their strike is a strike, and not a riot, then the public may be able to consider their statement that the intolerable outrage of a stoppage in Brooklyn street-car traffic must be ascribed to the strikers or the companies. While an extra policeman or a single soldier has to be on duty to keep the peace, all other questions and sentiments must stay swallowed up in indignation at the threat of violence.

New York World: the attention of Secretaries Gresbam and Carlisle is called to the conduct of Colonel Richard C. Wintersmith, whose riotous disposition has just forced the authorities of Columbia to put him under bonds to keep the peace. Whether Colonel Wintersmith represents the United States as Vice-Consul or as Treasury Inspector at Colon, he is certainly drawing salary from the Teasury and claiming the warrant of the American eagle to pull the beard of any one who comes between the wind and his nobility. Perhaps it would be just as well for Colonel Wintersmith to be summoned to Washington to confer with the Cabinet on the political outlook in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. New York World: the attention of

Baltimore Herald: Senator Hill's pertinacity in picking quarrels with other Democratic leaders is significant of but one purpose. He is palpably striving for a mastery which belongs to him neither by right of superior ability nor by adherence to lofty ideals. His is purely a fight for leadership, in which he does not manifest the signtest concern, whether he wrecks his party or not. Mr. Hill should allow his memory to dwell upon the feud between Blaine and Conkling although it is needless to say that he compares to these men like a Liliputian does to a Brobdignagian. Notwit istanding their mental greatness, the quarrel proved fatal to their political ambition. Baltimore Herald: Senator Hill's per

pirations will not be promoted ther say.

Philadelphia Record: The Royalist flutters in France and Hawali (an be depended on to illustrate as of oid their knack of prompt subsidence. In both lands the Republics, if not exactly at peace, are too firmly fixed on their icondations to be shaken by the struggles of personal ambitions, or the shallow plettings of those to whom royalty is still a sentimental dream. Against Socialism in one quarter of the globe as against Royalism in another, the Republic stands as the bulwark of safety, and the fifteest hope of civilization.

Wilmington (N. C.) Messenge: The Radical hands are still on mischef tent. Bills to abolish county boards of education and to reduce the pay of county school superintendents; to repeal the act establishing a battailon of naval reserves and to abolish the criminal and superior courts have been introduced. These we tinguished a man as he whom their picture was intended to represent.

It was not many menths ago that curbrilliant New York contemporary was twitting a paper in the far West for printing pictures of Sullivan and Kilrain for two less distinguished sluggers who had the day before fought in a distant part of the country.

It would be but just now for this despited western journal to point a moral to its metropolitan critic.

THE TIMES! DAILY FASHION HINT Proportions Which Women First Lament and Afterwards Exaggerate.



Physical culturists give us measurements by which we can tell whether or not we are developed in correct proportions. These measurements have been the cause of great grief to many a proud woman. Women who have always considered themselves models of the most beautiful form known to art are cast down from their pinnacle of self-adulation and confronted with the fact that their waists are several inches too small, and that other measurements do not conform to the artistic criterion of perfection. BREADTH 'S THE THING.

not conform to the artistic criterion of perfection.

One measurement which is particularly trying to the average woman is the ratio of the size of shoulders to that of the hips. "If shoulder measurements are smaller than bip measurements," says the physical culturist, "there is something wrong with the chest. The lungs are not sufficiently developed, and you must take breathing exercises."

Some women set to work in earnest and remedy this defect by judicious exercise. Others whose bump of discimulation is developed out of all proportion to anything else in their make-up, fall back upon their unfailing art of corcealment, and as usual over-do the matter. Such a woman says to herself: "Big shoulders, is it? Well I'll soon fix that," and she ruffles them and puffs them until the 'physical culturist wishes he had never said anything about it, for he, as well as the rest of suffering humanity, finds the result very trying.

The above picture substantiates my statements. This costume went to a tea last evening, and if there had not been rules against turning around in an area of less than six feet square, there would have been less tea and many rulned dresses. There are nine divisions across the front of the bodice, which in itself would be sufficient to give apparent breadth; but the stiff sleeve and the wide flounce of lace give the breadth-of dress at least, and the hips-well they are eclipsed. One measurement which is particularly

Should Go It Slow.

Should Go It Slow.

Detective J. T. Norris, the detective from Springfield. O., who is still in the city, watching the fate of Parker, alias Smith, the would-be assayer and gold-brick swindler, called on Governor O'Ferrall yesterday, anxious to ascertain what disposition His Excellency would make of requisition papers asking for an extradition of Parker, if they should reach him, and in case the courts of Virginia should not punish him.

The Governor gaye Mr. Norris a similar reply as he did several days ago, in regard to requisition papers from Missouri setting forth that Parker was wanted in that State. The Governor's answer was that in that instance he could not give his decision before the Virginia authorities had finally disposed of him.

Pardons Refused.

Pardons Refused.

Governor O'Ferrall yesterday refused to grant pardons to the following persons:
Charles Myers, sentenced in November, 1884, in the Roanoke County Court, to four years' imprisonment in the rentientiary, for grand larceny; William R. Davis, sentenced in October, 1884, in the Floyd County Court, to six months' imprisonment in the county jail, for unlawful shooting; Albert Owens, sentenced in June, 1883, in the Tazewell County Court, to two years' imprisonment in the penisonment in the penisonment in the penisonment for foregree.

on the ground that he does not belong to Philadelphia. The G. O. P. evidently think that the whole of the Keystone State belongs to them.

THE PEOPLE OF RICHM

EHRICH BROS. say "Its the sale of a century." A great stock that borders in value to half a million dollars finds its way in part to the store of

THE COHEN CO

The great slaughter of values gathers stronghold in almost every department of the house. Crowds of disappointed customers of yesterday will be waited on to-day. Cases and cases will be opened by us after business hours, but the great throng of stuffs will require 9 o'clock A. M. before ready to open the store.

and Insertings at unheard-of prices. | Lichtenstein stock:

More White Goods, more Silks, Corsets and many cases of Cotton Fabrics. The entire retail lot of Handkerchiefs of J. LICHTEN-STEIN & SONS in value under 75c each are ready. These in lots to pick from this morning at a nominal figure.

All goods will be sold as billed to us. No changes in price, no matter how low they are valued. This is the faith we keep with our patrons, and for which we ask their patron-

All the retail stock of J. LICH-TENSTEIN & SONS'---

All the retail stock of New French Percales at 91-2c.
All the retail stock of yard wide American Percale, 5c. the retail stock of Colored Satteens All the retail stock of the finest Corsets

at nearly one-half price. All the retail stock of Dotted Swiss at the retail stock of White India Anens at less than half of Twenty-hird street's retail prices. the Bicached 50c, Table Damask at

All the \$1.25 Fancy Linen Doyles for 00c a dozen.

Nearly two hundred pieces of finest quality of new All-Wool and Wool and Silk MOURNING DRESS FABRICS, ONE-HALF-ONE-THIRD ORDINARY PRICES, and only reliable

nakes.
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\$1.75 Crepe Cloth for Sec. \$1.25 Priestley Serge for 69c. \$9c Fancy Weaves for 59c. Nearly six hundred dozen Hose as our pert of the J. Lichtenstein & Son's stock on sale to-day. The doors of the handsome department is open to the public for

tein sale. trons. Read the prices and profit | plete at 490; former price, 98c.

Fresh on sale to-day will be hun- by the sale. Things you read dreds of pieces of Hamburg Edgings | about and things unmentioned -- the

CUT GLASS.

R'chir and Deeply Cut Water Bottles, former price \$4, at \$2.29. a Richir and Deeply Cut Olive Dishes, former price \$1.20, at \$1.58. Richir and Deeply Cut Wine Glasses, former price \$12 dozen, at \$8.28.

A collection of 26 Vases, such as Royal Meison, Royal Hanover, Crown Derby, Doulton and others, all exquisitely shaped and magnificently decorated; former prices, \$5 to \$7 each; any at \$3.49.

Exquisite Banquet Lamps, flagre style, lovely onyx column, 28 inches tall acri central draft burner, former price \$7.75, at \$4.98.

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any at Soc. 25 Finest Limoge China Plates, rich decorations, former prices \$1.50 to \$3.50 each, any at Soc. 55 dozen Lunch Plates, high class decorations, former price \$3.25 a

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Heavy Wire Steak Brollers, 16c.
Long Enamelied Handle Vegetable
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Wrigley's Mineral Scouring Soap, for cleaning and polishing everything; per large size cake, 31/4c.

Best quality Wax Tapers, per box, 6c. Bixby's Sace Polish, per bottle, 6c. special prices during the Lichten-31 dozen those covered Nickel-Every inch of ground in the base- Plated Baking Dishes, with enment shall be valuable to our pa- amelied steel inside; pan all com-

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